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西曆年九月十一日

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1916

西曆年九月十一日第344號

10 CENTS

NOT IN TOUCH WITH ALLIES, REASON OF GREEKS RESIGNING

New Cabinet Likely to In-
clude Three Prominent
Venizelos Men

DIMITRACOPOULOS

Is Now Named to Re-
construct Government; Was
Former Minister

RIOTS IN ATHENS

French Disperse Mob Ston-
ing Soldiers Embarking
For Salonica

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 4.—It is believed that M. Dimitrakopoulos, who was Minister of Justice in the Venizelos Cabinet, but who resigned in 1912, will form a Cabinet which will include three very prominent members of the Venizelos party. The views of M. Venizelos are not known.

An official message says: The Government has resigned because it has not been able to get in touch with the Entente representatives and the settlement of questions of national importance is consequently hampered.

Members of the Reservists League, who have been provoking numerous disturbances, stoned some cars conveying officers and soldiers to the Piraeus, where they were embarking for Salonica. A French naval detachment came out with fixed bayonets and dispersed the Reservists.

London, October 5.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: The whole of the village of Jenikoi is now in our possession. We spent yesterday consolidating our new position, which extends from Ortak, along the Sere road, to Jenikoi thence through both Karadzakoi villages.

During the recent fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavily, a Lowland Scottish and an Irish battalion especially distinguished themselves.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters at Salonica telegraphs that the Bulgarian troops defending Jenikoi, who were not killed or who had not fled owing to our terrific bombardment, surrendered. Jenikoi was very strongly fortified, being the most important of three adjoining villages, two of which we had already captured.

The Bulgarians made their first counter-attack three hours after the capture of Jenikoi, with three battalions of troops which had been rushed up by train. These were swept away by our curtain-fire. The Bulgarian losses in the last four days have been enormous.

Paris, October 5.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: The battle is going in our favor along the whole front. The advance-guards of the Allies have begun to cross the Cerna, a tributary of the Vardar, in the region of Dobroveni-Brod. They are advancing, despite the frost, on the slopes of the Baba Mountains and have reached Buf and Popli.

**British Attack Across
Struma Is Progressing**

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German report.—Head-
quarters, October 3.—The attack of
the British troops who crossed the
Struma, north-west of the Tahinos
Lake, progressed.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Bul-
garian headquarters, October 2.—
From the Prespa Lake to Height
1944, south of Kajmakalan, there was
lively artillery activity. In con-
sequence of the violent artillery fire
against the summit of Kajmakalan and
Height 2368 and in order to avoid
useless losses, our troops received an
order to retire to their main position.

On the Struma front, hostile
battalions, advancing under the pro-
tection of a tempest-like fire, suc-
ceeded in occupying the villages of
Karadzakoi, Jenikoi and Seyelen.
By a counter-attack, we chased the
enemy from the two last named
places into their former positions.
The combat near Karadzakoi is still
going on.

On the Aegean coast, the enemy's
fleet unsuccessfully bombarded the
heights north of the village of
Orfano.

Wong Ta-hsieh Is Favorite For Waichiaopu Portfolio; No Other Cabinet Changes

Sun Pao-chi Is Still Another Possibility; Further Op-
position in Parliament Not Expected

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, October 6.—Owing to the
rejection of Lu Cheng-hsiang, the
Government will introduce Wong
Ta-hsieh and Wen Chung-yao for
election as Foreign Minister. Wong is
regarded as holding a better chance
than Wen. There will be no other
change in the Cabinet. Peking is
peaceful.

Don't Expect Opposition

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 6.—The nomination
of Wong Ta-hsieh as Minister of
Foreign Affairs will be submitted to
the Lower House early next week.
There will apparently not be much
opposition against him but, should he
be rejected, then the Government may
propose Sun Pao-chi. Tong Shao-yi
will return to Shanghai.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to
Peking, this afternoon called for the
fourth time upon the Waichiaopu in
connection with the Chengchiatung
incident.

Discuss Mongolia Incident

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 6.—The Cheng-
chiatung negotiations were re-opened
this afternoon, when Baron Hayashi
visited the Waichiaopu and discussed
the matter with Dr. Chen Chin-tao,
who is still acting Minister of Foreign
Affairs. The latter is apparently
unwilling to carry on negotiations,
pending the appointment of a per-
manent Minister of Foreign Affairs,
but arranged today's meeting in con-
sequence of the impatience of the
Japanese at the long delay.

**Lu Cheng-hsiang Handled
Japanese Demands Well**

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 3.—Although the
appointment of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang
as Minister of Foreign Affairs has
not yet been formally gazetted, there
is little doubt that he will accept the
post. Serious opposition on the part
of Parliament to the appointment
has been foreshadowed. It is diffi-
cult to understand why there should
be any opposition. Mr. Lu Cheng-
hsiang is a polished and accom-
plished diplomat, and his character-
personal and political—is unblame-
able.

In the extremely delicate negotia-
tions in relation to the twenty-one
demands put forward by Japan last
year he undoubtedly did excellent
work for China, and it may safely be
said that no contemporary Chinese
statesman could have done better.

From every point of view it will
be a pity if Parliament refuses to
endorse the nomination. There is no
better man in sight, and delay in

appointing a substantive Minister of
Foreign Affairs involves a further
postponement of the negotiations in
regard to the Chengchiatung affair.
Until these negotiations are brought
to a conclusion and some definite
arrangement is made respecting the
anomalous position in South Man-
churia and Eastern Inner Mongolia,
where the authority of the Chinese
and Japanese officials, respectively,
has not yet been clearly defined,
there is a danger of other incidents
occurring which might easily be of
a much graver character. Were
they to occur it is more than
probable that more drastic demands
would follow.

An interesting memorial has
been sent by a Chinese merchant to
the Ministry of Finance in relation to
the export of Chinese cash to
Japan. The memorial states that
according to the returns of the Japanese
firms which deal in Chinese
brass cash, they made a profit of
\$16,000,000 in a period of six
months, i.e., from July to December
of 1915, and that this amount does
not include the gains of their agents
and their Chinese employees in
China engaged in the collection of
these cash.

There is no doubt that up to
the present hundreds of millions of
brass cash have been exported. Up
to December 31, 1915, in Tsingtao
alone 9,000 tons of brass cash were
exported, and if the cash exported
from Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-
chow and other ports be taken
together, they must have amounted
to several hundred thousands of
tons. There has been very high
demand for brass bars in European
markets. In Tientsin alone more
than seventy foreign firms have
engaged in the business, and several
thousand Chinese have been employ-
ed at high salaries for the collection
of the same. The memorialist urges
that if the interior districts become
denuded of cash the price of the
necessities of life would rise and the
people would suffer great distress.

This memorial is, of course, in-
spired by the fact that a proposal
has been made that the Japanese
capitalists who recently lent the
Chinese Government \$5,000,000
should forego the right granted them
to work mines in Anhui and Hunan,
and should instead be given the right
to buy up an unlimited amount of
cash. There seems to be almost as
much opposition to the one proposal
as the other, and the question is
seriously engaging the attention of
Parliament. It is clear that, what-
ever happens, the Japanese capital-
ists will exact adequate compensation
if they forego the right to work
the mines in the central provinces.

**Cunarder Franconia
Is Sunk by U-Boat**

12 Men Missing, 302 Saved; Was
Running as Transport In
The Mediterranean

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—Official.—The
Cunarder Franconia (18,150 tons; Cunard
S. S. Co., Ltd.), which was employed on
transport duty, was sunk by a
submarine in the Mediterranean,
yesterday. She was not carrying the
troops at the time. Twelve of the
crew are missing, 302 were saved.

**Criticism Caused By
Okuma's China Policy
Contributed to Fall**

Reuter's Service

London, October 4.—According to
a Tokio correspondent, criticism of
the Government's handling of the
China problem contributed to the
fall of the Okuma Ministry.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum tem-
perature recorded yesterday was 76.6
and the minimum 52.0, the figures for
the corresponding day last year
being respectively 87.0 and 64.0.

**Wrecked Zeppelin Is
Rescued by Warships**

Another, Badly Damaged In
Raid on England, Sighted
Over Holland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Esbjerg, October 4.—On Monday,
at midday, fishermen sighted what
was evidently one of Sunday's Zeppelin
raiders, half submerged, thirty-
five miles off the island of Sylt. It
was surrounded by German torpedo-
boats and destroyers and two larger
vessels alongside were seen attempting
to keep the airship afloat.

Amsterdam, October 4.—A Zeppelin
coming from England passed over
the Frisian village of Zwaagsteinde,
at 5.30 on Monday morning, badly
damaged. A piece was missing from
the stern, where the gondola was
displaced and the Zeppelin was stag-
gering.

**Britain Bars Sunday
Labor on Munitions**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—The Minister of
Munitions has decided to prohibit
work on Sundays in munition works.

Russian General Staff at Salonica



Here is the first picture to reach Shanghai of the officers commanding the Russian troops recently landed at Salonica to aid the Allies in the Balkan campaign. These officers are all members of the Russian general staff. Their names were deleted by the censor.

CHINA BEING DIRECTED BY ANCESTRAL SOULS

Is Theory Put Up to Society Of
The Quest; Consequence Of
Reverence for Past

That China's recovery following
each crisis in her national history and
the fact that the nation holds together
without any pretense of a
centralized government may not be
entirely due to the phenomena that
shapes the affairs of men and nations,
but that an unseen force, representing
the thought souls of the deceased
leaders may keep the country
from the rocks was a theory propounded
last evening at the first of a series
of weekly meetings of the Society of
the Quest. The meeting of the organ-
ization, which is a theosophical
society, was held in the offices of
Messrs. Lafuente and Woonten in the
Union Building.

Dr. Herbert Chatley introduced the
subject, "The Psychic Relation of the
Individual to His Ancestry and
Posterity" for general discussion.

"China has come through the ages
weathering many crises," said one of
the members during the discussion.
"Here the religion and lives and
theories of the people are based on
occultism and a reverence for the
souls of the ancestors. It is not
natural to presume that the influence
of the soul thoughts of the departed
leaders is the guiding power that
keeps the nation off the shoals? Our
theory recognizes the influence of the
ancestral soul and it seems that this
thought may certainly be applied to
China where the lives and religion
of the people are so closely linked
with occultism."

Dr. Wu Ting-fang gave an interesting
talk on the reverence and worship
extended by the Chinese toward
their ancestors.

Exemption Is Allowed British Agriculturists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—The Board of

Agriculture notifies that, in order to

maintain the food supply and prevent

a rise in the price of milk, no more

men will be drawn from agriculture

till January 1, or from dairy in-

dustry till April 1 unless counter-

balanced by men who are unfit for

general service and are released from

the colors for agricultural work. It

urges farmers, meanwhile, to prepare

to replace men who may be lost later

by women or by older men.

German-Turk Agents Blamed for Death Of Four Hundred Chinese

Riot with Cossacks at Kashgar
Said to Be Result Of
Propaganda

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukhara, October 4.—Official:
On the Transylvanian front, we
defeated the enemy in different regions
and took over 2,000 prisoners. In
the Dobrudja, we captured a position,
taking seven guns, over 1,000
prisoners and much war material.

Our forces which crossed the
Danube between Rustchuk and
Turtukai, having concluded their
demonstration, have retired to the left
bank. Very violent fighting continues
on the whole Dobrudja front. We
have captured the enemy's fortifications
in the region of Praedel, near
Brasso, after three days fighting.

Praedel, turns out to be a
mutilation of Farajd, which is between
Brasso and Dorna Vaca. Thus, it is
clear that the Rumanians have started
a fresh offensive in Central Transyl-
vania.

Astro-Germans Forced Back by the Rumanians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Head-
quarters, October 3.—In the vicinity of
Bukhara (Baranykat), north of
Fogara, the advancing German and
Austro-Hungarian troops met with
superior Rumanian forces. We had
to fall back before their attack.

On the frontier, west of the
Rotherthurn Pass, the Rumanians
attempted to break through our out-
post line. Small engagements ensued.

In the Hatzeg Mountains, the
enemy's attacks were repulsed.

In the rear of the Rumanian troops
who crossed the Danube, south of
Bukhara, the advancing German and
Austro-Hungarian monitors destroyed
the pontoon bridge built by the
enemy across the river.

Yesterday, the enemy repeated their
attacks on a broad front from the
general line Cobadinu-Toprasar-Tuzla.

They were, however, again frustrated
by the resistance of the gallant Bul-
garian and Turkish troops. More than
100 prisoners were taken.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.

—Vienna, October 2.—In the Orsova
sector our troops conquered several
heights from the enemy. West of
Petroseny we occupied the Oboroca
Mountain. Rumanian counter-attacks
were repulsed.

On the Great Kuekell, our vangu-
ards had to retire from Szekely-
Keresztr.

Official Bulgarian report.—Sofia,
October 2.—Near Rahovo, between
Rustchuk and Turtukai, the enemy
landed several battalions.

Reuter's correspondent at French

headquarters states that the French
are steadily encircling Mont St. Quen-
tin, the key to the Peronne defences.

closed in a under-lined extract from the official diary of the 186th Regiment, which says: "In view of our artillery's perfectly lamentable shooting, all our patrols have been called in."

British Secure Further

Gains Around Faucourt
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram—Headquarters, October 3.—Near the coast, in the vicinity of Lombarzyde, our sailors brought in 22 French soldiers, as the result of a successful patrol enterprise.

The battle north of the Somme continued under a permanent powerful artillery activity. North of Thiepval and north-east of Courcelette, we conquered isolated pieces of trenches, where the British previously had gained a footing. Several machine-guns were captured.

The fighting was particularly fierce between Le Sars and the road Ligny to Thillay. Under the heaviest losses the British gained a small piece of ground on both sides of the farm Faucourt l'Abbaye.

Between Gueudecourt and Morval, our artillery, after having defeated four French attacks launched early in the morning from Les Boeufs, held back the hostile infantry in their starting positions. Strong French attacks near and west of the road Sainly to Rancourt and against the Bois Saint Pierre Vaast, partly reached our foremost defence lines, which, however, were cleaned again in hand-to-hand fighting.

RUMANIANS ENCLUSED IN HERMANNSTADT FIGHT

Described as Masterful Operation of Falkenhayn; Proves He Holds Initiative

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseidienst reports: Berlin, October 3.—The battle of Hermannstadt offers a splendid example of successfully forming a ring around the enemy. The operation was masterfully conducted by General von Falkenhayn and brilliantly carried out by German and Austro-Hungarian troops. The Rumanians had to face a frontal attack, while at the same time stronger cavalry forces, advancing from the north, blocked the way on the east.

Simultaneously, the army corps under the command of Lieutenant-General Kraft von Dellmensingen pushed ahead from the valleys of Grausen and Coigni and routed the Rumanians who were attempting to enter the Rotherthurn Pass. All corps now attacked the enemy in the rear and the flank.

A Rumanian counter-attack followed immediately, but was made too late and failed, because the Alpine troops masterfully repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks against the captured Rotherthurn Pass and simultaneously assisted the general attack by sending detachments. The Rumanians, now attacked from three sides, were pressed into thick masses and pushed towards the Fogaras Mountains, where steep peaks and narrow trails made it impossible to cross in large detachments and to transport any materials whatever.

The Rumanian forces were consequently completely pulverized between Hermannstadt and the Fogaras Mountains and suffered the heaviest mauling losses. They were forced to abandon all their artillery, rolling stock and aeroplanes. The number of prisoners taken by us amounts, till now, to 3,000, but is increasing. The scattered Rumanian detachments fled into the woods.

The attacking troops of the Central Powers are now south of the Rotherthurn Pass, where they victoriously defeated all Rumanian counter-attacks. The battle of Hermannstadt proves the offensive powers of the troops of the Central Powers and further proves that they are holding the initiative in this theater of war, on which, according to British and French indications, the decision will fall.

News Brevities

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have received telegraphic advice to the effect that a through car will now be leaving Harapanda for Bergen every Monday.

The last concert by Bogumił Sykora, the Russian cellist, will be given tonight at the Lyceum theater. The program will be extra long and will be in two parts. Mrs. Powell will assist at the piano.

Among the passengers who left Shanghai for Hankow last night per I.C. a.s. Loongwo were:—Mr. A. J. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eichwald, and Mrs. G. M. Jameson.

An announcement has been given out from H.B.M.'s Consulate-General to all British subjects that a copy of the General Statutory Black List is open for inspection in the general shipping office, and that anyone desiring to refer to it may do so.

The U.S.S. gunboats Quirós, Samar and Villalobos arrived in harbor yesterday.

FIGHTING BIG BATTLE FOR ZLOTA LIPA LINE

Russians Capture Several Positions From Vladimir Volynsk to Dniester

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 4.—An official communiqué reports: Battles continue west of Lutsk and southward of that town. The enemy stubbornly hold their positions on the Zlota Lipa.

We have captured various positions in the region of Vladimir-Volynsk to the Dniester, where stubborn battles continue. As the result of a sudden offensive in the coastal region in the Caucasus, we captured a fortified position in the region of the Karaburnu River.

Great Russian Assault Near Lutsk Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report—Headquarters, October 3.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The army of General von Linsingen reports: The expected general attack west of Lutsk, against the troops of Lieutenant-General Schmidt von Knobelsdorff and the troops of General von der Marwitz and Colonel-General von Tersztyanszki, commenced on October 2, after an extraordinarily heavy artillery preparation. The attacks began at 9 o'clock in the morning.

With the most reckless use of men, the Russian corps stormed twelve times, both corps of guards even seventeen times. The fourth Siberian army corps, which had been heavily defeated recently near Korytnica, has evidently disappeared altogether from the fighting line. All attacks broke down, generally under unusually heavy and bloody losses.

Where hostile detachments penetrated into completely destroyed trenches, as, for instance, north of Zaturczy, they were immediately ejected by a counter-attack. Repeatedly, the Russian artillery, by firing on their own trenches, pressed the Russian troops to storm, or tried to force waves of troops, which were falling back, to again face our fire.

It has been ascertained that the enemy where they temporarily penetrated into isolated trenches, murdered the remaining wounded German soldiers. Our losses are relatively small.

The success of our counter-attack north of Graborka has been extended.

The number of prisoners taken has now reached 51 officers and 2,578 men, while the number of machine-guns captured has increased to thirteen.

Army group of Archduke Karl: The Russians continued their attacks on the eastern bank of the Zlota Lipa. They succeeded in advancing to the Lysianska height, south-east of Brzezany. German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish troops drove them back again.

North of the Dniester, a German detachment made a successful short advance.

Official Austrian report—Vienna, October 2.—Army group of Archduke Karl: In the Carpathians, there were no engagements. South-east of Brzezany, fighting took place for the possession of some sections of trenches.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On the road from Brody to Zloczow, the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, by counter-attacks, completely reconquered the ground lost the day before yesterday, 74 Russian officers and 2,300 men were made prisoners and eleven machine-guns brought in.

Also on the railway line Brody to Lemberg, Russian attacks ended in a complete failure of the enemy, who lost 200 prisoners.

Yesterday, near Wojn, Colonel-General von Tersztyanszki's army was heavily bombarded during the whole day by the enemy's artillery. Temporarily, the enemy directed their artillery fire also against their own trenches, in order to drive their infantry ahead to attack. This measure, however, had only a local effect.

Isolated advances were repulsed by our fire. This morning, an attack of strong enemy columns against our position north-east of Evinetz was repulsed by counter-attacks.

YOM KIPPUR

Today the Jews all the world over celebrate Yom Kippur, or the "Day of Atonement." The "great day" begins with sunset on Friday and ends with sunset tonight, during which time young and old alike devote their time to prayers, fasting and repentance for the sins committed during the year. The eve is called "Kol Nidrei" when the "Sanctum Sanctorum," that is to say "the Holy of Holies" in prayers is offered to the Almighty. This morning the ceremony begins at 6 o'clock with Shachrit or morning prayers until 11 a.m., followed by Ussaf or noon prayers until 3:30 p.m., then comes Mincha, evening prayers, followed by Nillah or twilight prayers, until the night prayers, Marib, which finishes the "day" by 7:30 p.m., the time when the fast is broken.

French Run Their Big Guns on Railway Tracks



Here is one of the giant French guns being rushed to the front in the Somme district, to bombard the German lines. The gun is mounted in a turret, on a railway truck, which runs on specially laid tracks. Back of the turret truck is the ammunition car, and back of that the locomotive, which moves the gun from one place to another. These powerful and mobile guns have been very effective on the western front.

Shipping Bulletins

The Russian Volunteer Fleet ships, which have suspended their call at Nagasaki owing to the cholera epidemic, are to resume their regular visits from the 8th instant. This will mean the re-opening of the Vladivostok via Nagasaki service to Shanghai.

making suitable allowances for wants in case of emergency.

The Master of the above vessel shall present to the Custom House a written oath swearing therein that he will sell no bunker coal loaded in his vessel at neutral ports without the permission of the Russian Consul or at ports where no Russian Consuls are stationed without the permission of the Consuls of the Allies.

Vessels sailing under the Japanese flag shall present the above-mentioned oaths to the Japanese Consul and a written confirmation of such oath by the Japanese Consul shall be presented to the Custom House by the Master. The above regulations do not apply to a regular steamer.

SPURIOUS STAMPS

Lu Yu-wan, who is accused of extensive stamp forgeries, has been arrested by the French Police in his home where was found a large heap of forged stamps together with machines. The Post Office authorities had noticed a great decrease in the sale of stamps in the last few months. This led to an investigation and a large number of spurious stamps were found.

FRENCH GRATITUDE

Generals Gough and Butler Decorated With Legion of Honor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The O. S. K. trans-Pacific service (Tacoma line), which is now working with six steamers of the 6,000 tons class, has been re-inforced with the s.s. Panama Maru, 6,059 tons, on the San Francisco line, which left Yokohama on September 26, being succeeded by the s.s. Shinkoku Maru, 2,254 tons. The s.s. Seattle Maru has also been superseded in service by the Shimpou Maru, 4,391 tons.

In order to forestall the sale of bunker coal at neutral ports by steamers clearing a Russian port, the Russian Government has issued the following regulations concerning the loading of bunker coal by the Russian and Allies' steamers:

The Russian and Allies' steamers leaving a Russian port for a foreign country must carry the necessary amount of coal to an extent not exceeding an approximate amount necessary for the prearranged navigation in view,

and care will be taken to the extent of bunkering at neutral ports by steamers clearing a Russian port, the Russian Government has issued the following regulations concerning the loading of bunker coal by the Russian and Allies' steamers:

A report from Prague states that Councillor Podhaiski, the constructor of the dam across the Weisse Dese, which burst some time ago, has committed suicide on account of melancholy.

Obituary

Sir Richard Awdry
Reuter's Service

London, October 5.—The death is announced of Sir Richard Awdry.

HAMMERING CARSO

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report—Vienna, October 2.—The enemy's artillery developed a livelier activity against the entire coast district fronts. Our positions on the Carso Plateau were shelled with particular violence. In this sector, the enemy maintained their fire also during the night.

OFFICERS' AGE LIMIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 4.—The age-limit for attendance at the army entrance examinations after November will be 18½, except in the case of candidates who have served with the forces, where it will be 21 years.

ENGINEER'S SUICIDE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Berlin, October 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseidienst states:

A report from Prague states that Councillor Podhaiski, the constructor of the dam across the Weisse Dese, which burst some time ago, has committed suicide on account of melancholy.

BRITAIN MAY RAISE

MILITARY AGE TO 45

Infantry Battalion to Be Formed From Reserves of The Household Troops

London, Sept. 5.—Reports are current that the Government intends shortly to raise the military age limit to 45 years. Some color is lent to these reports by the War Office in forming an infantry battalion from reserves of the Household Battalion. The measure will turn to good use troops who played an ornamental part in the army, and there will remain a sufficient force of Household cavalry to mount guard in Whitehall and other places and to provide royal escorts when required. With the streets full of khaki-clad soldiers, the spectacle of gorgeously uniformed cavalrymen seems almost an anachronism.

The belief that the age limit under the Military Service act will be raised soon has arisen chiefly out of Sir William Robertson's recent declaration that Great Britain must not only win the war, but win the peace, coupled with Lloyd George's refusal to give a pledge not to raise the military age limit.

Another coming out process is said to be in contemplation. Winston Churchill's allegations as to the numbers of men behind the fighting line also are being looked into, and Lloyd George is said to be considering the question of employing colored people behind the fighting line, thus releasing men from the non-trench population for fighting purposes. Chinese labor has been introduced into the agricultural districts of France.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao—Chang Hsun and Nieh Shih-chung declare to the government that the Hauchow Conference was not originated by them.

ELECTORAL REFORM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 4.—The Speaker is convening and will preside over a parliamentary conference on electoral reform. The first meeting will probably be held on the 19th.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per T.K.K. a.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per R.M. a.s. Empress of Asia Oct. 7
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Hokuai Maru Oct. 18
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Kumano Maru Oct. 12

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per R.M. a.s. E. of Asia Oct. 7
Per T.K.K. a.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per P.M. a.s. Ecuador Oct. 17

For Europe, via Suez:

Per M.M. a.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 7
Per P. and O. a.s. Novara Oct. 16
Per P. and O. a.s. Nore Oct. 30

Mails to Arrive:

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about October 11, per N.Y.K. a.s. Kamakura Maru.

The French mail of September 3 is due at Hongkong on October 10, and here on October 13. Left Saigon on October 2 per M.M. a.s. Magellan.

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. a.s. Atlantique.



is given by Horlick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore nerve force.

Horlick's proves very valuable as an energy-supplying Food-Drink.

The demand in the East is very large and increasing. No cooking—stir in water only.—Made in a moment.

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THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

**PLAIN LANGUAGE TO
KING BY VENIZELOS**

Address Adopted At The Great Demonstration in Athens August 27

CONSTANTINE TOO GERMAN
Urged To Rid Himself Of Present Advisers, And Turn To Allies

London, September 5.—A copy of the text of the remarkable address to King Constantine, which former Premier Venizelos drew up and which was approved by the great Athens demonstration on August 27, has reached London. The address in full follows:

"Sire—You are the victim of persons who to destroy the work of the revolution of which we are today celebrating the seventh anniversary and to re-establish their system of corrupt government have not hesitated to exploit the respect which the nation owes to the crown and the love it bears for you, and are ready to imperil the work of regeneration achieved by five years of labor and two glorious wars in order to strike at one of those who cooperated in that work. You are the victim of your military advisers, who, taking a narrow military view and anxious to establish a system of absolutism which would make them in effect masters of the country, have convinced you that Germany will emerge victorious from the European war.

Under German Influence

"Finally, you are the victim of your natural and human weakness. Accustomed to admire everything German, astounded by this unparalleled military preparation as by every other German organization, not only have you believed in German victory, but you have desired it. You hoped that after a German victory you would be able to concentrate in your own hands the whole power of government and sweep aside our system of liberty.

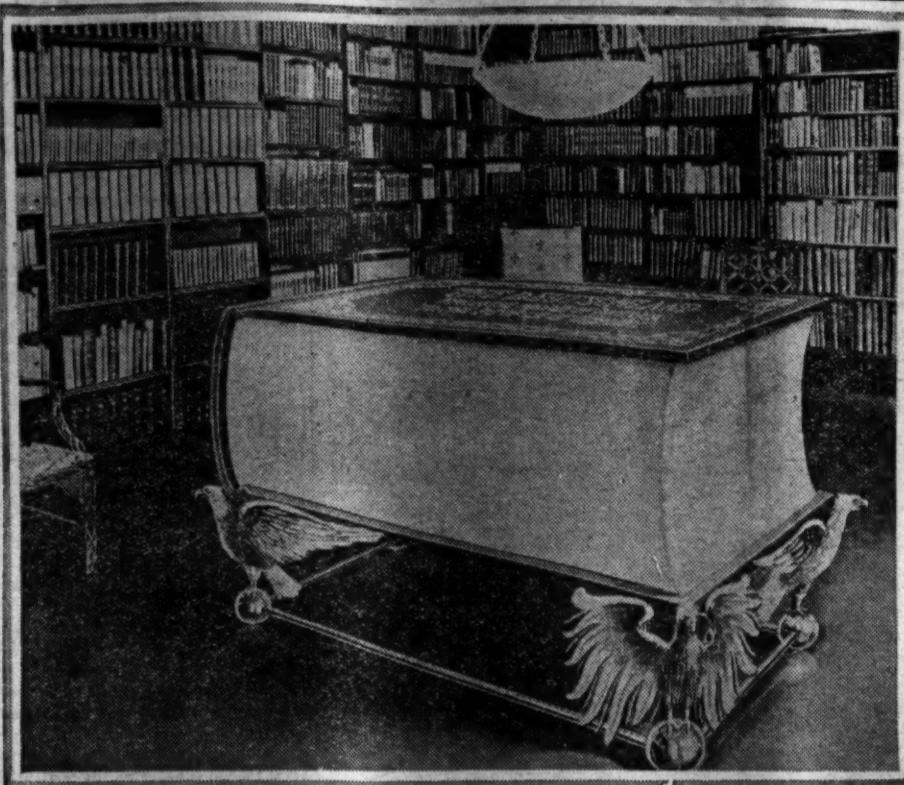
"Today we see the consequences of these blunders. Instead of expanding in Asia Minor, Thrace and Cyprus; of ending forever our quarrels of more than a thousand years with our national enemies; of creating Greece great, powerful, and rich, fulfilling our loftiest national dreams, we see the Bulgars invading Greek Macedonia occupying Seres and towns and forts and making prisoners of detachments of the Greek army there, without our being at war declared or not declared with the invader.

"While we receive them with the irony of friendly assurance, we see them seize our munitions of war, which cost us hundreds of millions and which the General Staff criminally abandoned after our general demobilization. Although our national enemy has mobilized, this war material was left concentrated in towns near the frontier, and so became easy prey of the invading neighbor.

"In stead of Greece being respected by friends and redoubtable to foes, we see her today pitted by the one and despised, scorned, and chastised by the other. Ignorant of the vital conditions of the group powers, in which alone Greece can, I do not say grow, but even live as a free state, they are driving her to an assured catastrophe.

"Today's demonstration has been summoned to express the grief of the nation's soul and to manifest in perfect order the nation's anguish and anger at the misfortunes into which the country has been led and is still being led by the present policy. The demonstration seeks to enlighten you and to persuade you that in spite of perfidious efforts the nation does not approve what has been done, whatever they may say who surround you; to appeal to your love of the fatherland to find the strength

Scrap Book as Large as Grand Piano for Deutschland Clippings



DEUTSCHLAND SCRAP BOOK

A huge scrap book, as large as a grand piano, and containing clippings of newspapers and magazine articles and cartoons from American publications regarding the initial trip of the German submarine liner

Deutschland, is now in preparation by a committee of prominent German-Americans.

When completed, the book, which

will be mounted in silver and is to

rest on a table supported by two

German and two American eagles in silver, will be placed in the Royal Library at Berlin.

Fifty illustrators, clippers, mounters, engravers, tabulators and binders are now working on the gigantic volume.

**JAPAN'S NAVY BUDGET
FOR 106,000,000 YEN**

Cabinet Considers Appropriation For Year's Outlay—Over 5,000,000 Yen Increase

Tokio, September 27.—Japan's naval budget for the fiscal year ending in March, 1918, is before the Cabinet. It calls for 106,000,000 yen, about 50,000,000 yen ordinary expenditure and about 56,000,000 yen extraordinary. Compared with the previous year, the ordinary expenditure was increased by about 4,000,000 yen, and the extraordinary by 1,500,000 yen.

The total cost of the new construction program which has been approved by the financial authorities is 260,000,000 yen, to be defrayed in the coming seven years as follows:

	Yen.
1917-18	14,000,000
1918-19	23,000,000
1919-20	41,000,000
1920-21	51,000,000
1921-22	55,000,000
1922-23	49,000,000
1923-24	24,000,000

With this appropriation are to be built three battleships, two battle cruisers, nine cruisers and several destroyers and other kinds of ships. In a word the idea is to complete the main strength of the navy with eight battleships and four battle-cruisers and an appropriate number of smaller vessels.

Expenses for further equipment of the naval aviation department, the developing of oil wells in Formosa and some other minor outlays as demanded by the Navy Department were rejected by the financial authorities.

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**EDISON FOR WILSON
AS AGAINST HUGHES**

Says President Has Given Us Peace With Honor And Has Earned Trust

SHOWS OPENNESS OF MIND

Speeches Prove Hughes' Capacity for Hindsight Is Highly Developed

New York, September 5.—Thomas A. Edison, although a life-long Republican and a supporter of Colonel Roosevelt for the Republican Presidential nomination, announced yesterday through the Democratic National Campaign Committee that he intends to vote and work for the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Edison said:

"Not since 1860 has any campaign made such a direct call on simon-pure Americanism. The times are too serious to talk or think in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Real Americans must drop parties and get down to big fundamental principles.

"More than any other President in my memory Wilson has been faced by a succession of tremendous problems, any one of which, decided the wrong way, would have had disastrous consequences. Wilson's decisions so far have not got us into any serious trouble, nor are they likely to.

"He has given us peace with honor. This talk about the United States being despised is nonsense. Neutrality is a mighty trying policy, but back of it are international law, the rights of humanity, and the future of civilization.

"With reference to Mexico, I think the President has acted wisely justly, and courageously. It was right that the United States should not have recognized such a murderous personality as Huerta. I do not believe that we should have intervened, nor do I believe that we should intervene now.

Mexico is a troublesome neighbor just now, but war and conquest are not going to make her a better one. Both against England and against human slavery the United States worked out its salvation through revolution, and it was a pretty slow, trying process.

"It has been said that Wilson at first was against preparedness. Perhaps he was, but when convinced that intelligent public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of it, he changed. That is the proper thing for our Presidents to do. A President defiant of public opinion would be a

dangerous man in our system of government.

"His attitude on the tariff shows an equal openness of mind. A tariff commission will take the whole problem out of politics. It is my hope that experts will be named, and that the body will be continuing and vested almost with the dignity of the Supreme Court.

"They say he has blundered. Perhaps he has. But I notice that he usually blunders forward. You can't get 100 per cent efficiency in a democracy. I don't know that we ought to want it. We would be machines, and we would have to sacrifice too much of freedom.

"As I said at the start, it has been just one big thing after another with Wilson. I have never known so many dangerous questions brought up for decision to any one President.

Now he has the general strike of the skilled railway men, which, if carried out, will throw the whole country into confusion, and prove a calamity that, in certain eventualities, will have results bound to extend over a

long period of time. He is acting with his usual courage and sanity.

"In my opinion, Mr. Hughes, if President, would find it difficult to decide on the best course for the Government to take in this strike. His capacity for hindsight as we learn from his speeches, is highly developed, but as to his foresight, we are not equally well informed.

"Mr. Wilson has now had about four years of experience, and he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a logical or sensible thing to change to an unexperienced and untried man just for the sake of change, of without much better reasons being given for the change than I have noticed.

"Roosevelt was my choice. He has had experience, and is one of the best of Americans, but the machine-controlled Republican party would not have him. Therefore I am for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Edison is on a camping trip with Henry Ford and John Burroughs, the naturalist, and he sent his statement from Saratoga.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TURNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. DINDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results."

K. MONGOMERY, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

E. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is equal." H. D. BENNER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

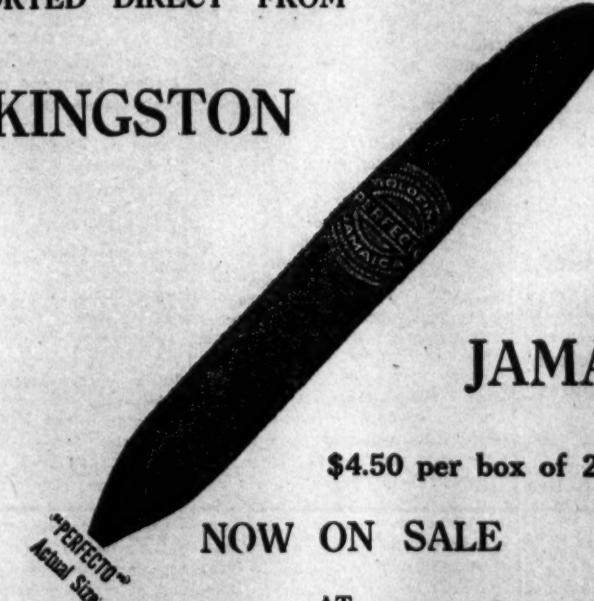
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JAPANESE EMBASSY DISAVOWS SAKATANI

Official's Statement To Associated Press Is Also Repudiated

CURIOS SITUATION

Embassy Does Not Know If Negotiations Will Be Resumed

New York, September 29.—The Japanese Embassy in Washington is perturbed by an unscrupulous statement published by an influential representative of the Associated Press on the California land dispute. The Associated Press announced that the Japanese Embassy in Washington endorsed the interview which Baron Sakatani gave in New York to the effect that after the war the Japanese government will open negotiations with the United States for removal of the present limitation on Japanese immigration and will request the United States government to grant the Japanese the right of land ownership in the States.

Yesterday the Japanese Embassy in Washington issued a special denial that it never had endorsed Baron Sakatani's statement. The United States government had been expecting that Japan would take up this question again and the American authorities were taken aback by this report of the Associated Press.

The Official Statement

New York, September 29.—Regarding the report published by the Associated Press that the Japanese government would start negotiations again with the United States government over the immigration and land questions, Mr. Tanaka, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Washington, has published an official statement, saying that the Japanese Embassy is not responsible in any way for the report put into circulation by the Associated Press. Mr. Tanaka says:

"The official of the Embassy, who saw the representative of the Associated Press, made the statement as an individual, and not with the approval of his government. Baron Sakatani too is not qualified to represent the Japanese Foreign Office. His utterance is merely the opinion of a statesman, representing the majority of the Japanese public."

"With regard to the immigration question, the Gentlemen's Agreement is working satisfactorily, and Japan has nothing to negotiate on the immigration question. On the California land question the negotiations are in a state of suspense. Whether after the war the Japanese government will make any fresh proposal to the United States on this question, or will revive the arguments in some other form, is quite unknown to the Japanese Embassy."

Sakatani and Lansing

New York, September 29.—Baron Sakatani was the guest at a dinner by the New York lawyers' association Wednesday. He predicted that the war in Europe would last one year more. He will visit Washington today, and be the luncheon guest of the Carnegie Peace Endowment. It is reported that Baron Sakatani will see Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, on the question of limitation of Japanese immigration.

Note: The passages in Baron Sakatani's interview with the New York Times which have caused the trouble were reported as follows:

"One important question that must be settled after the war is the position of the Japanese residents in the United States. Any American laws which discriminate against other nationalities according to racial differences should be abolished, I believe. However, the question can be settled peacefully, if the Americans and the Japanese come to understand each other's truth and aims."

The Japanese request from the Americans the same treatment as any other civilized nationalities in the United States, but nothing more. Any laws that discriminate between the Japanese and other foreign nationalities are laws of justice and partiality."

PACIFIC MAIL MANAGER WITH BRIDE TO JAPAN

Mr. John H. Rosseter, Recently Married, Combines Business Trip With Honeymoon

Tokio, September 30.—Combining a business trip with a honeymoon, Mr. John H. Rosseter, vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will come to the Orient some time this month. The Pacific Mail head, who has a wide acquaintance among shipping men of the Far East, was wedded in San Francisco September 7 to Miss Alice Gertrude May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William May, a pioneer San Francisco family.

Accompanied by his bride, he will visit all the ports in the Far East at which the Pacific Mail boats call, spending part of his time in pleasure tours. Besides attending to the business of the Pacific Mail Company, Mr. Rosseter manages all the interests of W. R. Grace and Company in San Francisco and president of the Sperry Motor Company.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



How Italians Captured The Stronghold of Goritz

Blasted Out the Eyes and Brains of the Defensive System
And Kept Austrian Re-enforcements From the Front

Rome, August 11.—The full story of how the Italians captured Goritz, the Austrian fortress, situated in a pocket formed by a bend in the Isonzo River and surrounded by steep mountains stretching in a semi-circle north east and south, will not be known until the war is over.

Since the outbreak of the war between Italy and Austria fifteen months ago, enormous and continuous efforts have been made by the Italians who fought desperately and almost hopelessly to increase the ground gained beyond the Isonzo which they crossed in the opening days of the war.

Picking the Targets

What astonished the Austrians was that the Italian artillery fire was not the regular preparation preceding an attack. The Italian guns seemed to be firing erratically, not against the enemy's positions, but beyond them and in front of them. The Italians fired also against Goritz, but only aimed at the law courts and a paper mill, which were immediately set on fire and destroyed. Strangely enough each Italian gun seemed to have a particular target, either an isolated farmhouse or a clump of trees or a rock.

It did not take long for the Italian gunners to destroy completely each target, and it took less for the Austrians to discover what the strategy of the Italians, who had insisted on considering the Trentino as a secondary front, was considered a mistake. Goritz had to be abandoned as all available troops were rushed to the Trentino just in time to avert the invasion. The Austrian offensive failed. The invaders were driven back after having reached the edge of the plains of Lombardy and Venetia, and the effort made by the Italians was so tremendous that it was taken for granted that Goritz was no longer menaced.

Occupation of Goritz

When the task was accomplished, and it is really wonderful how the Italians knew and carefully located their targets, the guns directed fire against the enemy's positions, trenches and forts on hills, covered supports, caves and grottoes. This was real artillery preparation preceding an attack, and the Austrians deprived of their commanders and their telephones, knew not what to do. Meanwhile every effort was being made to summon the troops sent to defend Trieste.

While preparations were going on behind the Austrian lines an Italian flotilla of aeroplanes, caprons, each holding two bombthrowers besides the pilot, flew over the railroads connecting Goritz with Trieste and Laibach, picked out the junctions and dropped four tons of explosives over them. The Austrians tried to repair the damage which was great but an Italian airship followed the aeroplanes and dropped another two tons of explosive bombs.

Guns Finish the Work

In less than a fortnight most of the Italian troops concentrated in the Trentino were transferred to the Isonzo front, where all the guns that Italy could get from the Allies, and it is stated that the number was enormous, were in position. On August 4 the Italians quite unexpectedly attacked a hill to the east of Manfalcone, twelve miles from Trieste. The attack was exceptionally violent and delivered with great dash. It proved successful.

The Italians drove the Austrians from their positions at the point of the bayonet and occupied Hill 85. Then they advanced, and they were re-enforced to such an extent that the Austrians assumed that a dash for Trieste was the objective. This assumption was increased when the Italians attempted a landing on the coast west of Trieste supported by

against the hills around it, especially the San Michele and the Sabotino, one on the south and the other on the north. Other detachments crossed the Isonzo and advanced in the direction of Goritz. But they did not use the bridges as the Austrians expected them to do. They just waded across, an entire brigade of infantry.

Austrian guns were shelling the war vessels which shelled the Austrian forts.

Naturally the Austrians rushed reinforcements toward Trieste. They counter attacked the Italians and even drove them back and announced that they had repulsed an Italian attempt against Trieste. On the following day when the Austrians were elated and the Italians were supposed to be discouraged at their failure to advance toward Trieste, all the Italian guns along the lower Isonzo opened fire simultaneously.

The Italians had no difficulty in driving out the Austrians from their entrenchments which were overwhelmed by the artillery fire and could no longer be defended. It is reported on good authority that besides their regular guns the Italians had 8,000 special bomb throwers in action against the enemy's positions, which were used to great advantage to hurl bombs at short range against the formidable lines of defence extending from Goritz down to the sea across the Carso plateau.

Survivors of the terrific bombardment surrendered to the Italians at once. In some cases small detachments offered resistance from caves and grottoes, but they were driven out by placing machine guns at the entrance of their dugouts and keeping a steady fire until they were killed or surrendered. Some were smoked out of their refuges.

No Quarter Given

A company of Austrian soldiers raised their arms as a sign of surrender, but when the Italians advanced to take them prisoners they fell flat on their faces and opened fire, with machine guns hidden behind them. When surrounded they were killed to a man with cold steel.

In less than three days the Italians were in possession of the two highest hills defending Goritz, the Mount Sabotino and San Michele, the bridgehead of Goritz, on the Isonzo, and had entered the city itself. Two girls had climbed upon the castle and hoisted the Italian flag even before all the Austrians had abandoned the city.

Although the occupation of the city was not officially announced until August 9, the Italians had solidly occupied it the night of August 8, but it was only on the following day that the army of occupation under the command of the Duke d'Aosta, the King's cousin, entered the city.

The Austrians fled on August 6 when they realized that it was impossible to attempt a defence of the city, as no re-enforcements could reach it. Gen. Zeller, with his staff and military documents, went to Laibach in motor cars. Before he left he ordered the entire population to leave with the evident intention of having the city empty in order to raze it to the ground. The majority of the inhabitants had fled when the Italians attacked the city, but about 6,000 remained.

These were driven out and sent to Laibach, but they had hardly reached the outskirts of the city before they came under the Italian curtain fire. Efforts of the Austrian police to drive them were useless.

The citizens, mainly women and children, refused to be slaughtered and turned back toward the city, where they found refuge in the cellars. When the Italian soldiers entered Goritz these unfortunate victims of the war came out of their

GERMANS IN DISTRESS, SAYS BANK OFFICIAL

Deutsche-Asiatische Institution
In Japan Petitions To Pay
Out Deposits

Tokio, September 30.—More reports of distress among German residents and prisoners of war as a result of the closing of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank by the Japanese Government gained circulation in Yokohama yesterday. Mr. H. Kummert, sub-manager of the Yokohama branch of the bank, addressed a letter to Mayor Ando of Yokohama yesterday morning, asking that the bank be permitted to pay out at least part of its deposits to Germans who were suffering from being unable to reach any of their money.

The mayor referred the request to the prefectural authorities. One story yesterday told of the plight of a German merchant, who, despairing of doing business in Japan, had decided to leave for America. He is said to have deposited 5,000 yen in the bank for traveling expenses. He was to have sailed October 15, but with the closing of the bank's doors his hopes to a trip to the United States were shattered.

The German Club has practically had to stop operation, with its funds all tied up in the bank.

Different reports continue as to the real reason for closing the institution. The Japanese papers say that last February money due from the Chinese government to Germany was forwarded here and used for spy purposes. It is also said that the money was sent abroad after being converted into Japanese specie.

ADVERTISERS FOR WILSON

Charles H. Ingersoll Heads New
National Organization

New York, September 5.—Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee announced yesterday the formation of a national organization of advertisers and advertising men who want to see President Wilson re-elected. It will be known as the Woodrow Wilson Advertisers' League, and representatives from twenty-seven cities in nineteen States have already signified their desire to serve on its national committee.

The league is headed by Charles H. Ingersoll of R. H. Ingersoll and Bro., New York, as President. With him on the Executive Committee are W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the United States Naval Consulting Board; E. T. Meredith, publisher of Successful Farming; Des Moines Ia.; L. D. Wallace, Jr., General Manager United States Cereal Company, Chicago; Hon. J. Bulkley of Bulkley, Dement and Co., Chicago, and Lewellyn E. Pratt of New York, who will act as Secretary-Treasurer of the organization.

The national headquarters of the league will be at 220 West Forty-second Street. Besides lining up important advertising interests of the country for Wilson's re-election, the league will give its support and advice to the Democratic Campaign Committee organization.

The Campaign Committee announced yesterday that Richard Welling and Benjamin Wood of 116 East Sixty-third Street had come out for Mr. Wilson.

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KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai
and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

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AUSTRALIANS DARE GERMAN SHELLFIRE

Rush Over Parapets And Into
Opponents' Trenches Before
Gunners Get Range

MEET PRUSSIANS IN CRATERS

Hand-to-Hand Fighting Ensues,
During Which the Teutons
Slowly But Surely Retire

By Philip Gibbs

With the British Armies in the Field, September 3.—Today many of the British troops were engaged in hard fighting again. All this country-side above the Somme has been filled with those scenes of war which I have described so often since that morning of July 1, when the British began the great attack. Looking back on today's battle pictures two of them rise before me now, as I write, most vividly. One of them was just a smoke picture. As I started down into the boiling heart of its cauldron this morning I was in the artillery observation post from which, on ordinary days, one may see such shells burst above the ruins of Thiepval and the ragged trees of its woods, and the broken row of apple trees, and a charred stick or two of the Mouquet farm, and beyond, very clearly on the ridge, the conical base of the windmill above Pozieres. Today one could see nothing of this—nothing at all but the burly smoke of black rising columns through the white floating clouds and all moving and writhing. That was where the British were fighting.

Thousands of shells were bursting there, but one could see no separate shell burst. There was no signal to the human figure, who was dodging death or meeting it. The noise of the guns was as tense as hammerstrokes and each explosion met each other stroke and gave out an enormous clangor. Danto looking down into the inferno may have seen something like this and would not have heard such a noise. It was more like the spirit of war than anything I have seen.

Fighting Still Going On

The other picture was more human and less frightful, although sad and tragic and wonderful. It was the field behind the battlelines into which "the walking wounded" first came down, after their escape from those fires further up. Some of the wounded men lay about on the stubble, others came limping between the cornstocks with their arms about the necks of their stronger comrades.

It is too soon to tell the story of this day. The British were still fighting as the sun went down this evening with a red glow in the sky after a sharp burst of rain. In those wet and broken ditches, which are called trenches, northeast and beyond the Mouquet Farm, and on the right by Guillemont, the Germans were still being routed out of their shell craters and trying to rally to counter-attacks. The German guns were flinging out barrages of fire to drive the British back when they could.

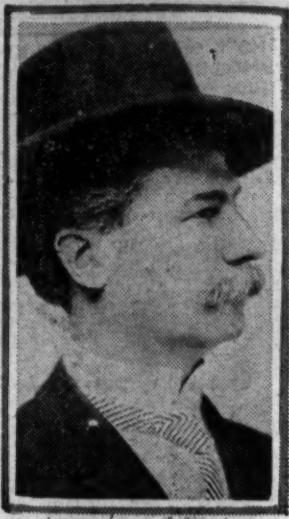
At this hour, when all is confused and uncertain except the main facts that the British have taken Guillemont and part of Ginchy and far beyond Mouquet, with the news from the French on the right—the capture of Clery and 1,500 prisoners—I can give only a few glimpses of the incidents of all this fighting.

On the British left the attack was made on the German lines north and south of the Ancre. General Haig's troops went over their parapets this morning almost before the first glimmer of dawn had lightened the sky. They could only see the ground immediately before them, and it was, of course, pitted with shell craters, old and new. New craters had just been made by the British hurricane bombardment, which had laid the German parapets in shapeless ruin, killing a great number of Germans in what had been their trenches. Their light signals called to their gunners at the very instant the British came into the open. The German barrage was accurate, and swept the British lines, but the men were away, and as far as I have heard, the line on the left did not suffer uncommonly in the scramble across no man's land.

A number of them forced their way into and through the German's first and second lines, bayoneting the Germans who tried to resist them, and clearing the ground of strong snipers and machine gunners who played an enfilade fire upon the successful troops across the Ancre. The German artillery was able to concentrate on this ground, but the British held onto the German second line against this overwhelming fire with a most stubborn endurance, but afterwards when a body of Prussians advanced to counter-attack, drew back to get into the line again with the men on their right south of the river.

Much more lucky and valuable was the advance made by the Australian troops upon the Mouquet farm. Their way across no man's land, which was about 200 yards, I think, was a perilous passage. There was no level ground anywhere, not a foot of it. It was all shell holes and the British troops fell in, scrambled out, and fell in again. Some of the holes were full of water and mud and the men plunged

Bleas Comes Back



COLE L. BLEAS

Photo by Edwards

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31.—From unofficial returns of the Democratic primaries, it appears that Cole L. Bleas will be the Democratic nominee for gubernatorial honors in this state at the coming election. Bleas has the lead over Governor Manning and Robert Cooper, both candidates for the nomination.

Cole L. Bleas, before his resignation from the Governorship in January last year, when impeachment proceedings against him were threatened, publicly declared that he was the "best Democratic governor South Carolina has had in twenty-five years."

He took office on January 17, 1911.

During his term he set a new record in issuing pardons. In his four years in office he extended clemency to approximately 3,000 convicts. On January 11, 1915, he disbanded the entire South Carolina militia, saying he did not think it just to turn over to his successor such a poor militia organization.

He and Secretary of War Garrison came to loggerheads when the War Department took a hand in the fight between Bleas and his Adjutant-General of militia, W. W. Moore. He defied Secretary Garrison and even President Wilson. He had innumerable clashes with the South Carolina Supreme Court and vetoed countless bills passed by the state legislature.

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 7, 1916

General Tuan Chi-jui on The Situation

By Putnam Weale
(Peking Gazette)

It is a platitude to say that most political troubles in the world are due to differences of opinion based on temperament, environment, and antecedents; and that these cause men to take up attitudes to which they become pinned by stress of circumstances. Conversation with General Tuan Chi-jui certainly seems to show appreciation of these facts; yet coupled with this is the hopeful indication of a desire for a more peaceful and sedate method of settling conflicts of authority than has been the rule in China in the immediate past. Difficult as it is to reproduce with precision a rambling discussion in Chinese which, though frank, was not exhaustive, I shall attempt to set down in profile the outstanding features of the Premier's pronouncements to me on Saturday, September 30, and to explain their significance.

In meeting General Tuan Chi-jui I was careful to point out, by way of preamble, that whilst there was always an element of intrusion in foreigners dissecting the internal affairs of other nations, China had a very particular interest for England and the English not only because of age-old mercantile reasons but because political problems and their solution had long been a matter of peculiar interest to a country which possessed the oldest and most developed system of representative government in the world, and yet was still burdened with almost the worst internal difficulty in existence—Ireland. The Chinese, although accused of being born insurrectionists—men who literally revelled in rebellion, need therefore not be too greatly alarmed by their domestic troubles, if (and this was a very important consideration) they were careful to insure that a complete breakdown of government by foul means did not transform an essentially domestic matter into an urgent international issue.

Obviously in a country of the vast extent of China, divided as it was into two absolutely distinct zones, the dry Northern Zone, and the Southern Water Zone, men of a different temper were bred, the Northerner taciturn and conservative, the Southerner volatile and impatient. But since each was representative of one half of the country, neither had the right to do more than represent one half of the population-mass in the supreme councils of the nation; and that consequently, according to European ideas, any attempt of the one to tyrannize over the other was unjustifiable and destined from its very nature to provoke retaliation and to light anew the fires of revolt.

Furthermore, in the eyes of European critics, a grave defect in the present system of government lay in the lack of properly-defined connection between the Cabinet and the Legislature, the absence of regular daily contact transforming Parliament into a sort of Vigilance Committee desirous under the form of impeachment of hanging Ministers for trifling derelictions of the laws; whilst, on the other hand, the retaliatory threats of the Press supposed to be representative of the other elements, was equally reprehensible, violence in politics being the child of fear rather than of anger and entirely unsuited as a governing element. Added to this the amount of work being done today was a grave reflection on the governing capacity of the Chinese. Whilst no precise figures were available regarding the actual working-hours in the Ministries, it was a fact that Parliament was not sitting in open session for more than two or three hours three times a week. In England the House of Commons regularly sat for eight or nine hours a day, doing on an average from 50 to 60 hours' work a week, against the maximum of ten hours a week in China. As Parliament in China represented the sovereignty of the Chinese people which parliament in England did not, and as it should have a more complete control than it now possessed,

it was essential that it should work longer and develop more complex machinery, otherwise no real constructive work was possible.

To these remarks, which it was necessary to make to indicate the sort of things demanding attention, General Tuan Chi-jui replied as follows:

He stated that he, personally, although constantly accused of coveting power, had no desire for office. Under the late President he had gone into absolute retirement for the period of one year, hardly stirring outside his house and refusing to be associated in any way with the schemes of those times. If he had emerged from that retirement it had only been because of the earnest solicitations of his friends who had insisted that his co-operation had become a political necessity.

He denied that the Cabinet was not a representative body; if it was representative of anything it was certainly representative of the South who had more than their share of power, a majority of the present Cabinet Ministers having been on nomination to office openly affiliated to the Kuomintang party and only a small minority Northerners. True, a number of these Southern Ministers had since broken with the Southern party, but that could hardly be laid to anybody's charge, certainly not to his, parliamentary groups being at the present moment very variable quantities and having little cohesion. There was a close connection between the Parliament and the Cabinet, he alleged, although he realized that the nature of the permanent relationship had not been definitely fixed. He himself, for instance, was always accessible to Members of Parliament who constantly visited him.

In the case of the proposed impeachment of two Ministers for signing the Japanese Loan, he had called responsible members to his house and informed them that he accepted full responsibility for the matter which was the collective act of the Cabinet, and that he would be answerable to Parliament for it. If anyone was to be impeached, he, the Premier, should be that man and no-one else, and his arguments had carried weight. In his view the present time was no time to break down the Cabinet or effect a single change and his policy was to secure that the present office-holders should remain at their posts. Differences of opinion there would always be. Only that morning at the Cabinet Meeting (Sept. 30) he had drawn the attention of a leading Minister, previously in the National Assembly, to the change of his own views, and the inevitably different angle from which he as an executive officer looked at things. He—Tuan Chi-jui—was a soldier and not prepared to pronounce an opinion on what changes should at once be made in general working arrangements, but he was prepared to fall in with everything reasonable and to assist, and not to block, reform.

At this point I took up the question of the Hsucow Conference and the extremely bad impression that extraordinary gathering had made on foreign opinion. I said that foreigners could not be accused of being disloyal and revolting. I pointed out that the role General Chang Hsun had for years been playing astride of the Fukow railway was a very singular one, and that the time had come to deal with the matter drastically.

The Premier answered as follows: He stated that the widespread accounts which had appeared in the vernacular newspapers that Tong Shao-yl was coming to Peking to seize the premiership, and that his first act would be to make a clean sweep of all the Tschun and provincial Governors and to appoint advisers from a neighboring country to oversee the entire work of administration had created great alarm in the provinces which was understandable. Whilst he himself was not prepared either to deny or affirm the accuracy of these stories, which he had read as others had read them in the papers, he admitted that the Hsucow Conference was an illegal gathering which should never have taken place. But it was contrived so rapidly and so quietly that it was too late to stop it: as soon as the Government had received the Circular Communication from the representatives gathered there drastic steps had certainly been taken. In addition to the Presidential Mandate on the subject, he himself had telegraphed very severely in his capacity as Premier; and, in addition, as Minister of War he had caused circular instructions to be sent to all provincial commanders ordering them under threat of pains and penalties to desist from interfering in any way in future with the government of the country. He believed

that there would be no repetition of the incident.

It was on this note that our talk ended, after some points of minor interest had been touched upon. Whilst it may be argued that there is a certain baldness about this discussion, and that there is nothing in it which brings to light anything very new, this is mainly because the Chinese Question is itself a bald thing—bare, unadorned and destitute of literary grace, only becoming dramatic and vital when it is concerned with persons, and not with principles. General Tuan Chi-jui, who received me with courtesy and faced every question squarely, would no doubt have been willing to have probed still further into the actualities of the day. But there are limits beyond which political inquiries made for purposes of publication are not justified in going if the decencies are to be preserved.

Certain material facts, however, should now stand out quite clearly. In an article published on September 28 I stated that . . . "pushed back slowly from the advanced lines which were occupied in one great rush at the time of the dramatic death of Yuan Shih-k'ai, the parties of reform stand in a confused mass much where they were in 1913, and because they lack the essential momentum to resume their progress they are exposed to bitter reactionary reprisals. . . ."

And proceeding with my argument I concluded by asking of General Tuan Chi-jui what were his aims and objects in tolerating a subversive campaign and whether or not provincial Generals such as General Chang Hsun were under effective control.

The Premier has now given his answer by condemning that campaign and ranging himself on the side of law and order. It will be henceforth expected of him that he will devote his attention to the solution of the military problem of the country and turn the searchlights on to that vague region in which shadowy figures move to and fro whispering messages of ill-omen. In a city of intrigues the crying necessity of the hour is for more frankness, for a recognition of the fact that not only has the Republic come to stay but that any attempt to use or threaten violence against it is a crime. The President has not only the Constitutional right to demand absolute support from the Cabinet in securing good government, but being the most popular and trusted man in the country, possesses the means to enforce such good government. Any further attempt to point pistols in his direction will have to be openly punished by the Premier himself or the gravest suspicions will be engendered.

The Quest That Did Not Fail

(New York Sun)

THE four months of fighting with Antarctic blizzards and famine on Elephant Island will make one of the most moving stories of adventure ever written if Frank Wild can put it into simple English. Sir Ernest Shackleton knew his man. Wild is a born explorer, a fellow of heroic mould to whom nothing is impossible. After three failures to reach Elephant Island, Shackleton's faith in Wild's leadership was unshaken. What mortal man could do, that sturdy Lieutenant of his would do.

The rations left the marooned crew of the Endurance might last two months if eked out by blubber and the meat of any beast or bird killed. Sir Ernest was hopeful: hopeful about the weather, hopeful about the desperate chance of "living off the country"—and what a country!

We have Wild's brief statement of the ordeal the crew of the Endurance passed through while waiting for the relief that might never come. The elements seemed to conspire to destroy that poor remnant of men hanging on to the fringe of a frozen continent. Tremendous gales, sometimes, seas that swept the ice cliffs, avalanches from the glaciers, and the dwindling food supply divided into portions so small that life began to ebb! Pack ice as far as the eye could see, but now and then the blanket fog mercifully hid it. A little blubber to eat and the flesh of an occasional penguin, but no seal meat—the ice "foot" kept the seals away. The sea too heavy for fishing when the ice pack broke, shift had to be made with seaweed and limpets—a welcome change of diet!

At last, in the end of August the ice pack went out, and the fog lifting, behold the Yelcho, with the flags of Chile and England flying, steering through the bergs! Shackleton had come when hope was almost dead. What specters he found, but what a meeting there was when the man who had ingloriously failed to reach the south pole grasped the hand of the stout hearted Wild, successful after many ventures in the greater quest, the only one that really counted.

The Changeable and Adaptable, Not The Immovable Orient

Japanese Philosophy in Its Relation to Progress Explained by the American Who Knows Nippon Best

By William Elliot Griffis
(New York Sun)

Their literature of philosophy is voluminous. Of old, China's twofold task was to consolidate one-third of the human race in a wonderful social and economic system and to fuse fifty types of men into one. This she achieved more by the pen and letters than by the sword, by culture instead of bloodshed. Japan, by genuine statesmanship, enjoyed many centuries of profound peace; three of them when Europe was a cockpit. Yet within the memory of the living both empires have been "transformed in the renewing of their minds." How and why? They have attempted as never in the world's history before a colossal task, hitherto deemed impossible. This is nothing less than to fuse and harmonize the two civilizations of the Orient and the Occident. In this, as the real facts demonstrate, the initiative and impulse came from within. The self-reformation of the hermit nations is the phenomenon of our century.

"The Oriental" as usually set forth to us is so purely a creation of fancy that when he equals or exceeds us we are surprised. The stage and the novel—which Marion Crawford defines to be "a pocket theater"—keep alive a chimera whose existence is as unprovable as that of the sea serpent.

To crown all, fostering his self-delusion and case hardening his race conceit, the alien ascribes whatever change or reform he sees in Asia to the external agencies of commerce, inventions or coercion through military or naval force. Without analysis of seed, soil or atmosphere he passes judgment on the flower.

Yet to the scholar the mind of the Orient is neither a corpse nor a paralytic. The East has ever "let the legions thunder past" while she "bowed in thought" again. Philosophy reveals the springs of motive and explains action. Why did China remain not only unmoved but contemptuous during three centuries of foreign impact, while Japan welcomed Commodore Perry, celebrates the date and place of his coming, lays wreaths of honor on the grave of Townsend Harris and decorates great missionaries? Our soil Japanese have reared a score of memorials of gratitude to alien teachers. What heart thoughts prompted the Japanese a half century ago or drove recent China to revolution?

So far from mental immovability, China and Japan have ever had a healthy circulatory system of thinking. Under the surface deep rivers of thought have been moving like those in the ocean currents, imperceptible on the surface, while yet creating climates and shaping the earth and human history. To the student there are revealed constant change and construction movement.

(Continued on Page 7)

Father

By McManus



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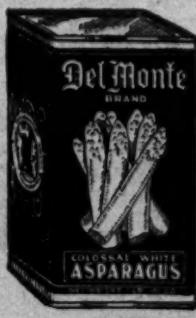
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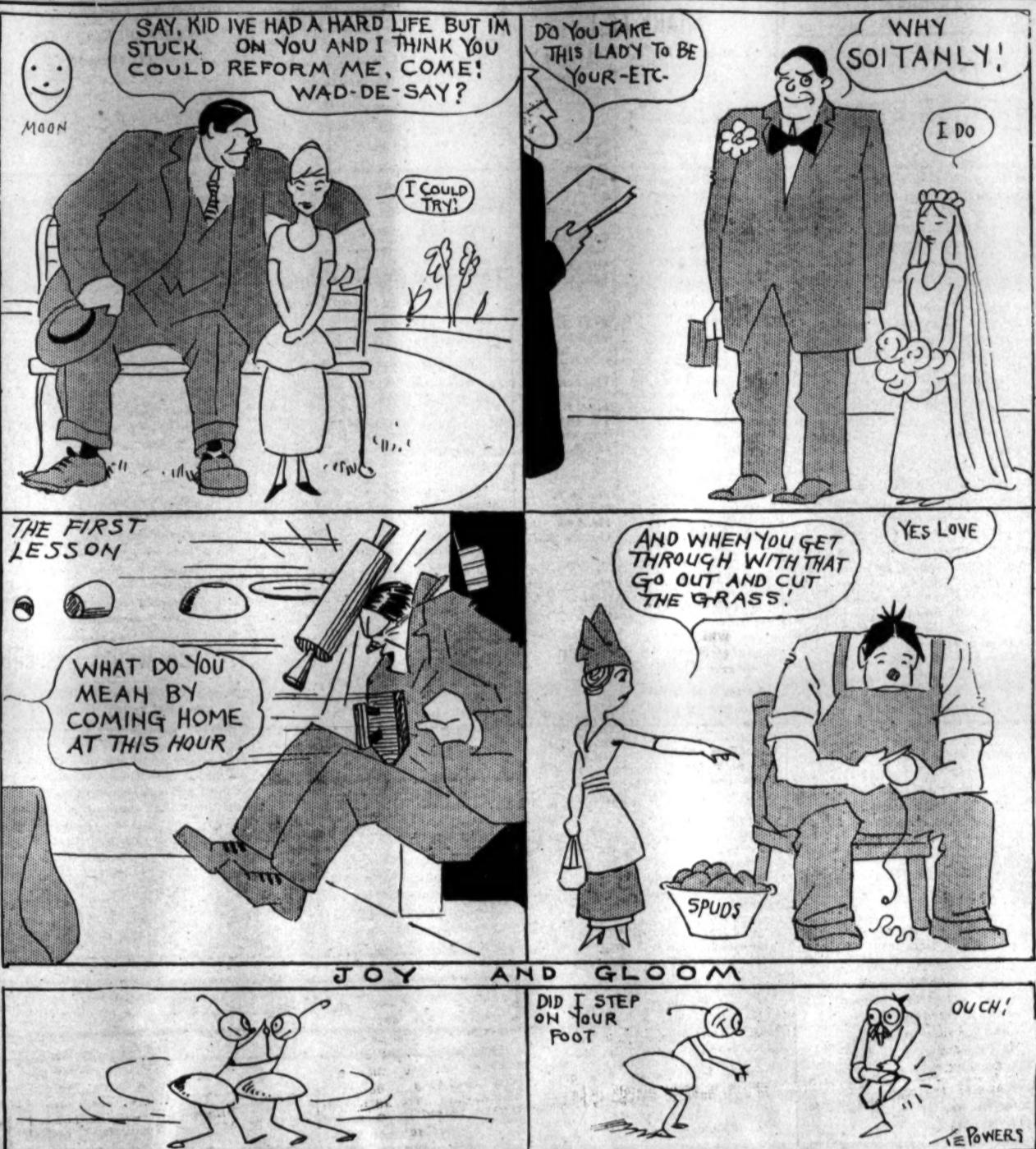
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AGENTS



What's The Use?

By T. E. Powers



The Changeable And Adaptable Orient

(Continued from Page 6)
resultant, as formulated by Chu Hi, was a restatement, a neo-Confucianism that became more than a ritual, an ethic, or a system of thought. Confucianism was now a creed also, which in due time displaced even Buddhism with most educated men, and was adopted by gentlemen in all the countries of eastern Asia—a third of the race.

In brief, Confucianism meant realism in the conduct of life and agnosticism in religion. The universe is accepted as a fact, whence man starts to perfect himself in duty, to be in harmony with heaven and its decrees. This is his aim, to think and act aright—but ever in accord with the ancients, whom he revered.

Within such a system lie few

fixed. Text book and code were stereotyped. The golden age was in the primeval ages. The models were the ancients. China's face was to the past. The core of Confucian thought is ever in the outward canon and ritual, not in the heart or individual mind. Wisdom died with the founders. In a word, the Chinese schoolmen and Chinese school-asticism ran much the same course as in Europe and during the same centuries. The badge of mediæval thought on each continent was the relation of reason to an external authority.

Shall we call it Providence that, just when in the fulness of time China's task of assimilating the tribes within and the neighbor and pupil nations without to the gospel of her culture was virtually finished, a new evangæl of thought should appear?

Whatever be our opinions, it is

historic fact that Wang Yang-ming (pronounced in Japanese Oyomei),

his literary ideal of applied Oyomei!

Not a pale student or recluse in the study was Wang. To him books were but tools and aids to his own thought. He was scholar, magistrate, General, philanthropist and a successful man in all functions. Of course (American and Chinese human nature being identical) he was branded a heretic and pestered by heresy hunters. Yet he won literary and official rewards, with imperial degrees of praise and now enjoys posthumous honors second only to those accorded to Confucius.

It was, however, with a younger nation and on fresher soil that Oyomei found full welcome and larger development; or it harmonized most subtly with the Japanese temperament. Bushido, besides owing much to Oyomei, was a rule of action; never a canon of thought.

In Japan, from 1650, Oyomei was mightily developed. A long line of inquiring spirits arose who despite the ban, imprisonment, torture, and even death inflicted at the instigation of the official orthodoxy of the Tycoon's Government in Yedo, created a new wind for the nation. Especially in those south-western provinces, whose barons were only sullenly obedient to the Yedo mandate, and whence arose the men who made the new Japan, was Oyomei cultivated. Men whose memories run back to the '40s recall not only the private scholars lecturing to their rapt pupils but also the public assemblies, composed of cultured men high in rank and office, who listened to grave discourse on themes at once eternal and practical. The feudal barons vied with each other to invite and secure famous Oyomei teachers. Castle halls became laboratories of thought—in unconscious preparation of Perry.

The fruits of this indoctrination in

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

26, Nanking Road

heaven's law and man's mutual obligations were already in 1855 as manifest as when seed is sown on warm, moist soil. The poor were benefited and the hungry fed, waste land was reclaimed and caste broken. The thirst for knowledge, freedom of mind and conscience and the eagerness for truth and science from every source created the atmosphere that welcomed the treaty making Americans and sent young men abroad to study. Of course, action and progress took native and local forms of procedure and justification. It was under the pretext of driving out aliens and honoring the Mikado that the fierce resolve to taste the world's science and make a new nation was carried out. To abbreviate a long story, Oyomei furnished the chief motor element in Japan's construction out of mediævalism of a modern State.

In asserting that the Oyomei philosophy was the informing spirit that made the body politic of old Japan a living soul we speak from actual experience on the soil and observation a half century ago.

This philosophy of Oyomei—idealistic, intuitionist, pragmatic, was the vital breath of the martyrs, agitators, thinkers and men of action in Japan, from 1830 to 1870; but it was more. The first students in America, the statesmen of the Meiji period (1868-1912), including the Premiers, the captains of industry and the Admirals and Generals in the wars with China and Russia, were almost to a man Oyomeians. It is not wonderful that Wang Yang-ming's philosophy, expanded and re-enforced, should, in our own time, return to China as missionary energy for a nation's re-creation. Such is the analogous story of the two great world religions, Buddhism and Christianity, that left the lands of their birth to be re-propagated therein centuries later. The recent revolutions in China are largely explainable by the revival of the study of Wang Yang-ming's doctrine in the land of its origin. There are those also who see beneath the present hectoring diplomacy of Japan with China less a passionate eagerness to imitate time honored European methods in the Far East than the desire to maintain solidarity of thought and feeling between the two nations, disciples of the same master.

The reality of a man is his thinking, and the soul of the Far East is thought. Than the work of uniting and reconciling into one grander unity the mind of Orient and Occident there can be none nobler. History's greatest synthesis is yet to come. Nor does the assertion spring only from national conceit, but is rather the testimony of Europeans and Orientals that, in opening the hearts of the Orientals, in fathoming their minds with sympathy through intellectual penetration, Americans excel.

Let us hope that they will continue leaders in the world's greatest problem.

Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurement are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level teaspoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six people unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Macaroni Casserole

Half pound macaroni, half pound sliced American or Canadian cheese, quarter pound bacon, diced; half can tomatoes, or four fresh tomatoes, sliced; one and one-half teaspoonsful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper. Boil the macaroni for an hour or more in the fireless cooker. Drain and mix with the other ingredients. Put in a casserole oiled with bacon fat, and add a little milk or water if the mixture seems dry. Cover and bake one and one-half hours in a fireless cooker, using one radiator. If two radiators are used an hour will suffice.

Spiced Green Tomatoes

Eight pounds green tomatoes, eight cupfuls granulated sugar, three tablespoonsfuls mixed pickled spice, one pint cider vinegar.

The tomatoes should be about the size of peaches. Pare them as thinly as possible so the seeds will remain in the fruit. Make a syrup of the sugar, vinegar and spice. Drop in the fruit and boil gently till clear. Dip out whole into sterilized jars. Pour over the syrup and seal as usual.

Cream Blueberry Gingerbread

1 cupful blueberries.
1 cupful molasses.
1 cupful sour cream.
2 cupfuls flour.
1/2 teaspoonful salt.

1 teaspoonful ginger.
2 teaspoonfuls soda.

Mix together the molasses and cream, but reserve one-fourth cupful of the flour to mix with the blueberries. Add the dry ingredients to the molasses mixture. Fold in the blueberries, and place in the oven as quickly as possible. Bake gently for thirty minutes. The gingerbread should be about one and one-half inches thick. This is equally good made with sweet cream, omitting one teaspoonful of soda.

INTERNATIONAL

CLEANING AND

DYEING WORKS

F 126 BUBBLING

WELL ROAD

9705

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 6, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying
rate 74% = Tls. 1.35 @ 72.3 = 1.87
Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.075

What Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver 1926

Copper Cash 1926

Sovereigns: Buying rate, @ 3% — Tls. 6.50

Exch. @ 72.3 — Mex. 9.00

Peking Bar Tls. 344

Native Interest 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 32 1/4 d.

Bank rate of discount 6%

Market rate of discount: — 3 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.81

Ex. N. Y. on London \$ 476.75

Consols f —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3-3%

London Demand 3-1/2

India T.T. 228 1/4

Paris T.T. 427 1/4

Paris Demand 428

New York T.T. 73 1/4

New York Demand 73 1/4

Hongkong T.T. 71 1/4

Japan T.T. 69 1/4

Batavia T.T. 176

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cds. 3-2 1/2

London 4 m.s. Doc. 3-2 1/2

London 6 m.s. Cds. 3-2 1/2

London 6 m.s. Doc. 3-2 1/2

Paris 4 m.s. 442 1/2

New York 4 m.s. 75 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-

CHANGE FOR OCTOBER

1/-Hk. Tls. 5.77

Hk. Tls. 1=Francs 4.83

1=Marks 7.95

Gold \$1=Hk. Tls. 1.21

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.62

1=Roupees 2.60

1=Double 2.56

1=Mex. \$1.50

1 Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The Cotton market during the past week has been a dull affair and rates have again declined to the extent of some 4 mace per picul at which a few thousand piculs are reported to have changed hands. Tungchow has now been done at Tls. 22.75 and Shanghai at Tls. 20.70.

Arrivals from the interior are improving daily and while the general sentiment seems to point to a further decline, it would be dangerous to overlook the fact that the world's market for Cotton today is in a state of feverish excitement and prices in New York, Liverpool and Bombay have reached unprecedented heights owing to a heavy shortage in the American Crop, and with such a bullish market all over the world, a time is bound to come sooner or later when Chinese Cotton would prove temptingly cheap not only to the Japanese Spinners but to the world at large.

While it is quite true that the political state of the country is apparently again in an unsatisfactory state, we cannot but help feel that same is only superficial and cannot result in anything serious. Under such circumstances, and looking at the situation from the broadest point of view, we consider the prices of China Cotton today rather cheap when compared on a parity with Indian grades and purchases made at present rates will ultimately prove profitable and would advise buying gradually on every break. Tone of the market: Quiet.

Liverpool:—Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 14.05 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 7.00 Price of Mid-Americans 9.45 Price of Mid-Americans last reported 9.47

Tone of market, Firm.

Agricultural report condition of Crop 56.3.

Indian Market:—

Broach Jan./Feb. shipment 55 Hinganghat Jan./Feb. shipment 53 1/2 Yoemal Jan./Feb. shipment 52 1/2 St. F. Bengal Jan./Feb. shipment 46

Akola and Nagpur Jan./Feb. shipment 51 1/2 Firm.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, October 6, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Oriental Cotton Tls. 43.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 86.00

New Eng. Tls. 13.00

Yangtze Ins. \$252.50

Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00

Padangs Tls. 17.25

Gulas "L" Tls. 9.75

Kroewok Tls. 22.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 6, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kroewok Tls. 23.00 October

Dominions Tls. 16.00 October

Consolidated Tls. 4.05 cash

Direct

Sumatras Tls. 165.00 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.50 October

Sumatras Tls. 165.00 cash

Langkats Tls. 25.25 cash

Kotas Tls. 13.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 5.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.

January to March: 2s. 5 1/2 d.

Sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quieter after steady.

Total stocks at London and Liverpool, 10,408 tons.

Last Quotation, London October 4:

Spot: 2s. 4 1/2 d. to 2s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.

January to March: 2s. 5 1/2 d. Value.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, October 5.—According to the Bank of England returns the Bank rate of discount was 6% and the proportion of reserve to liabilities 21%. Bar Silver 32 1/2 d.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
122 Bubbling Wall Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal superintendence of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$735 B.

Chartered 252.

R. 256.

Cathay, ordy. 3 1/2 B.

Cathay, pref. 6

Marine Insurances

Canton \$400 B.

North China 155 B.

Union of Canton \$875 B.

Yangtze \$252 1/2 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128

Indo-China Pref. 110 B. B.

"Shell" Tls. 18 1/2 B.

Shanghai Tug Tls. 50.

Shanghai Tug Tls. 22 1/2 B.

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 10 B.

Oriental Cons. 30s. 6d.

Philippines Tls. 1.65

Raub Tls. 2 1/2 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tls. 13 1/2 Sa.

Shanghai Dock \$86 Sa.

New Eng. Works Tls. 13 Sa.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 82 B.

Hongkong Wharf \$84 1/2 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tls. 92 1/2 B.

China Land Tls. 50 N.

Weihaiwei Land Tls. 92 1/2 B.

Central Stores Tls. 2 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 80 B.

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills

Ewo Tls. 145 B.

Ewo-Pref. Tls. 107 B.

International Pref. Tls. 67 1/2

Lau-kung-mow Tls. 75 B.

Oriental Tls. 66 B.

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 43 Sa.

Kung Yik Tls. 14 1/2 B.

Yangtzeop Tls. 5 1/2 B.

Yangtzeop Pref. Tls. 161 B.

Industrials

Anglo-German Br'y Tls. 95 N.

Butler Tile Tls. 25 N.

China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S.

China Sugar Tls. 112 B.

Green Island Tls. 10.10 Sa.

Langkats Tls. 74 1/2

Major Bros. Tls. 5.

Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 162 1/2 B.

Stores

Ball and Holtz Tls. 16 1/2

Jewell \$60.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £1,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipo Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Daih Manila (F.M.S.) Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd. BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

LYONS and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HORHN,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000 Reserve Funds:— Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000 Silver 18,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors: W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Laudale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipo Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London Shanghai

Canton Colombo Lyons Singapore

Chendee Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Hololo Nagasaki Tsingtau

New York Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles. Capital (fully-paid) £5,000,000 Reserve Fund £22,000,000

Kgs. 1,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government £3,500,000 Reserve Fund £1,725,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers: LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau

Chendee) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayovsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIBERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 7	2.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	
7	2.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
15	1.00	Seattle Wash	Idemaru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
17	P.M.	San Francisco	Shidamaka maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
18	..	Vancouver B.C.	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
19	..	New York via Panama	Henrik Ibsen	Br. Forbes & Co.	
Nov 1	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Tenysama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
2	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.	
18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 7	2.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	
7	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
7	6.30	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
10	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakumaru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
11	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji, etc.	Kagamimaru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
12	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
13	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Kr. Cie M. M.	
16	..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br. P. & O.	
17	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 7	7 P.M.	Marseilles-Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr. Cie M.	
8	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.	
9	noon	London via Hongkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
10	11.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br. P. & O.	
12	..	London	Machon	Br. B. & S.	
13	..	Bombay via Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
15	..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
26	..	London	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & O.	
Nov 3	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Onaria	Br. B. & S.	
15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Glenagle	Br. Glen Lane	
15	P.M.	Glocester, London etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.	
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Ninnoch	Br. B. & S.	
25	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Lane	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 7	7 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi. G.M.S.N. Co.	
8	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	
9	..	Swatow, Hongkong	Chiuyen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
10	..	Ningpo	Taishun	Br. B. & S.	
10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
11	P.M.	Hongkong	Novara	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
12	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Tianchow	Br. B. & S.	
13	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
16	A.M.	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
19	8.00	Hongkong	Tansui	Br. N.K.K.	
21	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Kokubu maru	Jap. C. P. O. S.	
Nov 1	6.00	Hongkong	Kankura maru	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
21	5.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 7	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
8	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.	
8	D.L.	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Newchwang	Wossang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
8	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinli	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
9	..	Weihaiwei, Yochow	Yochow	Br. B. & S.	
9	noon	Weihaiwei, Yochow	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.	
10	D.L.	Weihaiwei	Poochi	Br. B. & S.	
10	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
10	10.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
12	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
13	D.L.	Weihaiwei	Singau	Br. B. & S.	
14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
18	P.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keeling maru	Br. N.K.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 7	7	M.N. Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
7	M.N.	do	Nganpo	Br. B. & S.	
8	M.N.	do	Wuchow	Br. Gedes & Co.	
8	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
9	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
9	M.N.	do	Luensho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
9	M.N.	do	Kianghsien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
10	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
10	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
10	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
11	M.N.	do	Sui	Br. B. & S.	
11	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
12	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
12	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
13	M.N.	do	Luensy!	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br. B. & S.	CNCW	
6	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	2151	Chi. N.S. N. Co.	NSCW	
6	Wuchow	Poochi	631	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
6	Osulie	Store Nordiske	669	Den. G.N.T. Co.		
6	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap. M. B. K.		
6	City of Manila	City of Manila	1017	Jap. N.K.K.		
6	Hankow	Tsingtao maru	1029	Br. B. & S.	L.P.D.W.	
6	Hankow	Ningpo	1227	Br. B. & S.	Geddes & Co.	
6	Wuhu	Tientsin	1227	Br. B. & S.	NSCW	
6	Japan	Yodo maru	1320	Br. B. & S.	Yokohama	
6	Hankow	Kiangtung	1468	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
6	Hankow	Tsingtah	475	Br. C. I. & E. L. Co.		
6	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br. B. & S.		
6	Quins	Tungchow	1261	Br. B. & S.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 6	Hankow etc.	Kiangtung	2221	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
6	Japan	Harold Dollar	2025	Br. B. & S.	Yokohama

GERMANY DECLARES A NEW TOBACCO EMBARGO

Forbids All Importations Except From the Orient—Favors Turkish Product

Washington, September 5.—Secretary Lansing today made public the text of a cable dispatch received from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Berlin, sent under date of August 28 and just received, giving information about an embargo just established by the German Government against the further importation of tobacco into that country. This embargo has been established to prevent the importation of most tobacco and tobacco products into Germany on the theory, it is argued, that tobacco is a luxury with which the German people can dispense.

According to Ambassador Gerard's dispatch, however, the prohibition against the importation of tobacco is not to apply to Oriental tobacco, and it is assumed that this is intended to permit Turkish tobacco to continue to find its way into Germany. The text of Ambassador Gerard's message follows:

"Until further notice the German Government has prohibited the importation of tobacco and tobacco products, not including Oriental and similar tobacco. For consignments shipped to Germany from abroad by mail or rail prior to August 7, and for overseas shipments arriving in Europe before August 7 and purchased by firms residing in Germany, exceptions may be made. In case of such overseas shipments appropriate certificates from the German Consul at the place of shipment are required."

The German tobacco embargo thus announced is very disappointing to those Southern Senators and Representatives who have been trying to

'Blind' German Death Dealers Photographed in British Lines



12 INCH SHELL.



DOUBLE SHELL.

At the left is a 12 inch German shell, photographed after it had fallen within the British lines and failed to explode. At the right is a double shell from a German "Meinwerfer" (mine thrower) which also failed to explode. When properly primed this type of shell rivals shrapnel in its effectiveness. Shells which fail to explode are known as "blind" shells.

Foresee Big Changes In Russian Ministry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that reports, which, up to the present, have not been confirmed officially, have reached London that, as the result of the appointment of M. Protopopoff as Minister of the Interior, important and significant changes in the Ministry are in contemplation in Russia. The name of M. Rodzianko, the well-known Liberal President of the Duma, is mentioned in connection with a high office.

Unclaimed Cables

Sept. 27—Genpurco, Shanghai: Bos-

ton. Oct. 5—Wink, Shanghai; New York. Oct. 5—Chopp, Shanghai; Cleveland, Ohio.

Oct. 5—Palbodie, Shanghai: New York.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hong-

chow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Luueno left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachiu Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Lueno left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tating left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tien-

tin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hong-

kong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafooo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai to-day.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Hong-

kong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinlung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Shang-

chow for Shanghai yesterday.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia left Hongkong at 4 a.m. on Thurs-

day, and is due at Woosung at 8 a.m. today.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing left Weihaiwei for Shanghai at 8 p.m. on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel steamers Ajax and Pyrrhus left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 4th inst.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador will leave Hongkong on October 14, and Shanghai October 17.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line left Nagasaki for Shanghai on the 1st.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tating left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tien-

Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Proteus from Chinwangtow;—Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodman, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim, Mrs. A. J. Daniels, Mr. J. P. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Federpiel, Mr. J. S. Adams, Mr. A. C. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Anderson and 2 infants, and Miss E. C. Fullerton.

child, Mrs. M. M. Lykoff, Mr. A. Belkovich.

Per L.C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow;—Mr. A. J. Daniels, Mr. J. P. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim, Mrs. A. J. Daniels, Mr. J. P. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Federpiel, Mr. J. S. Adams, Mr. A. C. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Anderson and 2 infants, and Miss E. C. Fullerton.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Ninghsao from Hankow;—Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Flene, Miss Ogilvy, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Tang-ko, Mr. M. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Kabest, Mrs. D. See, Mrs. Glamelle, Mrs. S. Glamelle, and Mr. L. Serecke.

Per C.N. s.s. Hain Peking from Ningpo;—Messrs. Martyn, Butcher, and Stibbe.

Per N.S. s.s. Ninghsao from Ningpo;—Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Nagasaki;—Mr. T. A. M. Castle, For Vladivostock;—Mrs. Greenberg and child, Mr. H. Dreyer, Mr. Kwashinsky, Mrs. Agafia Brilina, Messrs. T. Platoff, and K. Lugus, Mr. and Mrs. Kamensky, Mr. L. I. Kamenky, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vremenko, Mrs. E. Ivanoff, Mrs. E. Storchus, Mr. and Mrs. Laskovy, Mr. N. Nikulin, Mr. and Mrs. Nakonechnikoff and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dubrovsky, Mrs. D. Nikitin, Mr. P. Olefrenko, Mrs. A. Afanaseff, Mr. A. Jdanoff, Mr. and Mrs. Ostapenko, Mrs. S. Seredin and 2 children, Mr. T. Shibaoff, Mr. V. Prosvirkin, Mr. A. Dolmofoff, Mr. A. Kustoff, Mrs. M. Stolhoff and

KOFA DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

1/2 gallon \$ 1.00

1 gallon \$ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail
101	3.	L.		dep. Peking arr. 2.	4.	102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. s.		dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 2230	B. s.	B. s.
208	89	300	0	dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1980	1980	1020
234	1112	688		dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1988	1988	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1980	1980	710
1910	520	230	524	dep. Tientsin-East dep. 1980	1980	670
				Mukden dep. 2304		1040

Local	Mail	5.	B. s.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	6.
715	1120	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr. 1705	1705	1940
725	1110	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1645	1645	1941
745	1200	—	—	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1631	1631	1911
1188	1500	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1508	1508	1910
1437	1745	—	145	dep. Tientsin-East dep. 1508	1508	1110
1801	2021	—	—	Tientsin arr. 806	806	845
7.	—	220	—		—	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tientsin arr. 756	756	1819
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Tientsin arr. 601	601	1542
1300	033	—	—	dep. Tientsin arr. 349	349	1311
1315	018	—	318	dep. Tientsin arr. 339	339	1258
1553	316	—	877	dep. Tientsin arr. 120	120	1092
1810	450	—	—	dep. Tientsin arr. 2336	2336	810
9.	—	420	—		—	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Tientsin arr. 2395	2395	2007
1155	535	—	523	dep. Tientsin arr. 1985	1985	1442
1205	510	—	—	dep. Tientsin arr. 1945	1945	1432
1357	1112	—	600	dep. Tientsin arr. 1645	1645	998
1345	1300	—	631	dep. Tientsin arr. 1530	1530	788

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express
16	10.	1.	15.
B. S.	B. S.	0.	0.
1400	—	0	0.
2:30	—	—	—
700	2120	198	2300

Yenchow Tsinling Branch Line

Lucheng-Tsachang Branch Line

9 9 130 2130 1400 2230 1212 1212 121

Business and Official Notices

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$8.75%
The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 29th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and

Payments by installments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alms Estates, Limited
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11235

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Theatrical Event of the year !

THE

Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,
In the Latest London Successes

Commencing on SAT. OCT. 14th with London's latest and greatest Farcical Comedy

A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th The most successful Comedy of recent years

PEG O' MY HEART

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th Somerset Maugham's great Canadian Drama

THE LAND OF PROMISE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th The latest Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre

QUINNEY'S

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy

THE MORALS OF MARCUS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre success, farcical Comedy in 3 Acts

DEAR OLD CHARLIE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play

THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS

Time and prices as usual
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Plans Open on Monday, October 9th

11197

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once did
box with a tame han-
garoo—

The beast was quite
good and showed Bill
a few.

But Bill stalled or
time, being quite out
of breath.

Sneaked some "Upper
Crust" Rye and the
beast met his death.

"UPPER CRUST"
IS FAMOUS AS A
BRACER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants



Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices,
as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Limited.

DURING the temporary absence of Messrs. E. C. Pearce & C. W. Wrightson, the London Board of Directors have appointed Mr. H. E. Campbell to act as Local Director of the Company.

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Local Secretaries.

Shanghai, 6th October, 1916.

11268

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The

S. S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" will be despatched from SHANGHAI (Woosung) on or about

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th for

HONGKONG via

MANILA.

Further particulars on application to

C. P. O. S., LTD.

Corner

Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds.
Telephone 1668

11249

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Grand Opening of the Re-decorated

and

New Semi-Parquet-Floored

BALL ROOM

Tonight, Oct. 7th at 9.30 p.m.

Prof. Papini's Orchestra as usual.

Admission \$1.00

11254

PALACE HOTEL

The Management of the Palace Hotel

beg to announce that

PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

will play twice weekly at the Palace Hotel

during lunch,

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 10th

BARGAIN

FOR SALE, at a considerably reduced price, a 5-7 seater, 4 cyl., Opel Motor Car, in excellent condition, also a good brougham.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.,

Auctioneers & Brokers.

Tele. No. 80. 8 Peking Road.

11253

For 7 Days Longer!

HILL'S BAZAAR

offers you the opportunity

of purchasing

New Goods at

Old Prices !

Don't miss it;

HILL'S BAZAAR

31 Nanking Road

opposite

WEEKS & CO.

Notification No. 68

Pumping up of Dredged Material

NOTICE is hereby given that towards the end of this year the Board will again be prepared to undertake foreshore reclamation or land-raising along the river in the Harbour Sections, by the pumping up of dredged material at a price of ten (10) Shanghai tael cents per cubic yard, barge measure.

Estimates of cost and information regarding the conditions for any eventual pumping or reclamation work, will be given at the Engineering Office, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai, October 2, 1916.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

11197

NEW STORES

from

The Anhwei Government Model

Stock Ranch, Chuchow.

All kinds of

vegetables, fruits, poultry and

grain, will be on sale at our store

from October 2nd, 1916.

Head Office

No. K2274-5 Boone Road.

Opposite Hongkew Market.

General Manager.

J. D. ABERLY.

11190 O 8

NOTICE

COMMERCIAL traveller, short

ly leaving for Tientsin, Peking, Chefoo and other Northern business

centres, is open to represent firms

who are desirous of bringing their

goods before the trade in these dis-

tricts. All inquiries should be

addressed to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

11194 O 8

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 470.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtsze River.

North Channel Entrance—

Tsungming Crossing.

Shoal Patch.

NOTICE is hereby given that a

Shoal Patch, with a least depth of

11 feet at Low Water of Ex-

traordinary Spring Tides, has been

found in the fairway on the Tsung-

ming Crossing, North Channel

Entrance to the Yangtze River,

mid-way between the Crossing Buoy,

and the East Entrance Buoy.

Recent examinations show that

this shoal patch is moving down the

Channel and its existence is ex-

pected to be temporary only.

Further examinations will be

dually made and in the meantime the

Crossing should be navigated with

caution.

W. FERD. TYLER,